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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/500,657	02/14/2005	Josef Berwanger	04:81	2873
7590	10/31/2007		EXAMINER	
Ronald E Greigg Greigg & Greigg 1423 Powhatan Street Suite One Alexandria, VA 22314			SKRIPNIKOV, ALEX	
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			4183	
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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/500,657	BERWANGER ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Alex Skripnikov	4183	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 02/14/2005.
- 2a) This action is FINAL.                            2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 13-31 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 13-31 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) 20 is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
 a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:
  1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## DETAILED ACTION

### ***Priority***

1. Acknowledgment is made of applicant's claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d). The certified copy has been filed in parent Application No. 102 00 201.0, filed on January 4<sup>th</sup>, 2002.

### ***Claim Objections***

2. Claim 20 is objected to because of the following informalities:  
Applicant claims a method for transmitting useful data (DATA) in a cycle-based communication system (1) between users (3) of **the system (3)** via a data bus (2). System (3) is the same as a cycle-based communication system (1), and should be referred as **the system (1)**. Appropriate correction is required.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

3. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:  
The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

4. **Claim 13, 20, 22 and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.**

As of claim 13:

Applicants' limitation: that **the or each** message (Ni) additionally includes data about the cycle is not clear.

Examiner broadly interpreted above limitation in the light of specification as: that **each** message (Ni) additionally includes data about the cycle.

As of claim 20:

Applicants' limitation: that **in the or each** message (Ni), data about the cycle are stored in **memory** is not clear. It is not specified, whether data about the cycle are stored in memory of the user (3), or in memory in the message as part of the message.

Examiner broadly interpreted above limitation in the light of specification as: that **in each** message (Ni), data about the cycle are stored in **memory** in the message as part of the message.

As of claim 22 and 23:

Applicants' limitation: wherein data pertaining to the current cycle **additionally** stored in memory **in the or each message (Ni)** is not clear. It is not specified, whether data pertaining to the current cycle were stored somewhere else before.

Examiner broadly interpreted above limitation in the light of specification as: wherein data pertaining to the current cycle stored in memory **in each message (Ni) as part of the message.**

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

5. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

6. Claims 13-15 and 20-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by **Weigl et al. US Patent No. US 6,842,808 B2.**

The applied reference has a common inventor with the instant application.

Based upon the earlier effective U.S. filing date of the reference, it constitutes prior art under 35 U.S.C. 102(e). This rejection under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) might be overcome either by a showing under 37 CFR 1.132 that any invention disclosed but not claimed in the reference was derived from the inventor of this application and is thus not the invention “by another,” or by an appropriate showing under 37 CFR 1.131.

As of claim 13, 20:

Weigl et al. discloses a method and a device for the exchange of data in messages, including a data bus and the users connected to it (Weigl et al.; column 1, lines 44-48), in which the data transmission is effected within cyclically repeating timeframes (first or base cycles) (Weigl et al.; column 2, lines 24-35, line 56-57; Fig 4, BZ0a-BZ7a) with at least two timeslots (timing windows) each (Weigl et al.; column 3, lines 20-22; (shown as timing window on Fig. 2)) , and each timeslot is intended for

transmitting one message (Weigl et al.; column 3, lines 22-24), one message ( $N_i$ ) contains at least some of the useful data (Weigl et al.; column 6, lines 28-30), and each message is assigned an identifier (Weigl et al.; column 6, lines 28-30), characterized in that the identifier is stored in each message as part of the message (Weigl et al.; column 6, lines 28-30); that each message additionally includes data about the cycle ((base mark, rate of repetition) Weigl et al.; column 6, lines 28-33); that the timeslots have a fixed length (Weigl et al.; column 5, lines 6-9; timing windows are also shown fixed on Fig. 2); and that at least one of the timeslots of one timeframe can be used, in various cycles, for offset transmission of different messages that are not intended for transmission in every cycle (Weigl et al.; column 6, lines 19-27; shown on Fig.4 in timing window ZF5a, different messages (B,C) are transmitted offset (not transmitted in every cycle)).

**As of claim 21:**

Weigl et al. discloses that the users of the communication system are each allocated at least one predetermined timeslot of the timeframes (component of transmission matrix) for data transmission. (Weigl et al.; column 6, lines 1-4; transmission groups also shown on Fig.4).

**As of claim 14,15, 22 and 23:**

Weigl et al. discloses that the message includes data about the cycle (base mark (an ordinal number of cycle in which the message is sent first), rate of repetition (defines after how many cycles **this** (current) transmission is repeated)) (Weigl et al.; column 6, lines 28-42). Therefore, data about the cycle pertain to the message and therefore

pertain to the current cycle in which the message is sent and include an ordinal number of the cycle.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

8. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

9. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

10. Claims **16-19** and **24-31** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over **Weigl et al. US Patent No. US 6,842,808 B2** in view of **Stoneking et al. US Patent No. 6,606,670 B1**.

The applied reference has a common inventor with the instant application. Based upon the earlier effective U.S. filing date of the reference, it constitutes prior art only under 35 U.S.C. 102(e). This rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) might be overcome by: (1) a showing under 37 CFR 1.132 that any invention disclosed but not claimed in the reference was derived from the inventor of this application and is thus not an invention "by another"; (2) a showing of a date of invention for the claimed subject matter of the application which corresponds to subject matter disclosed but not claimed in the reference, prior to the effective U.S. filing date of the reference under 37 CFR 1.131; or (3) an oath or declaration under 37 CFR 1.130 stating that the application and reference are currently owned by the same party and that the inventor named in the application is the prior inventor under 35 U.S.C. 104, together with a terminal disclaimer in accordance with 37 CFR 1.321(c). This rejection might also be overcome by showing that the reference is disqualified under 35 U.S.C. 103(c) as prior art in a rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103(a). See MPEP § 706.02(I)(1) and § 706.02(I)(2).

Weigl et al. discloses the claimed invention above. In addition to Weigl et al. also teaches that the message includes the time data (timing window) which include data about the chronological position of a timeslot within a timeframe (Weigl et al.; column 6, lines 28-37).

Weigl et al. fails to teach that time data can be learned from the identifier; that cycle data are stored in memory in a message as part of the identifier of that message.

However, Stoneking et al. discloses that any convenient fields and message format may be used depending on the particular implementation contemplated (Stoneking et al.; column 5, lines 6-8). Stoneking et al. discloses that message identifier used together with other field (RTR bit) for the purpose of message arbitration. (Stoneking et al.; column 5, lines 15-28; Arbitration Field (identifier associated with other fields) (154) is shown on Fig. 2A, 2B).

Therefore, It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the applicants' invention was made to access identifier field and supplemented (timing window or (base mark and rate of repetition)) fields described by Weigl et al. in a combination thereof described by Stoneking et al. in order to arbitrate messages (Stoneking et al.; column 5, lines 15-28).

Furthermore, It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the applicants' invention was made to retrieve the time data from the identifier combined with the timing window field.

Weigl et al. and Stoneking et al. disclose the claimed invention above. In addition to Weidl et al. also teaches that the current cycle data are monitored by the users (reference message received by all nodes and include number of instantaneous cycle (Weigl et al.; column 4, lines 23-30)); predetermined value stored in a memory of the user for the cycle data (watchdog Weigl et al.; column 4, lines 44-49); a message is sent by a user in a predetermined timeslot only if the current cycle data match a

predeterminable value, stored in a memory of the user, for the cycle data (watchdog is actuated Weigl et al.; column 4, lines 61-65).

Weidl et al. fails to teach that the messages (data traffic) are observed by the users of the communication system; that the identifiers and the cycle data of the messages are compared with predetermined values, stored in memories of the observing users, for the identifier and the cycle data, and at least the useful data of a transmitted message are received by the user only if the identifier and the cycle data of the message match the predetermined values, stored in the memory of the user, for the identifier and the cycle data.

However, Stoneking et al. discloses that each message includes a message ID; In order to determine whether to process a received message, each node examines the message ID from the message; each node is configured to process messages whose message IDs meet predetermined criteria; these criteria may be, for example, that the message ID is one in a defined set, is within a certain numeric range or outside of a certain numeric range; If the extracted message ID meets the predetermined criteria, then the receiving node processes the message (Stoneking et al. column 4, lines 50-58); if a particular node receives a message with a message ID that it is not configured to process, it will not process the message. If, however, a node receives a message with a message ID that it is configured to process, the node will process the message (Stoneking et al. column 7, lines 28-38); the device 400 (Stoneking et al.; Fig 5.) may include receive buffers, at least one acceptance mask and at least one filter;

the mask defines a bit pattern associated with a message ID that either should be accepted or rejected; the mask bits are applied to filters which then perform the function of accepting or rejecting an incoming message-based on whether the message ID of the message meets a predetermined criteria defined by the mask (Stoneking et al.; column 10, lines 54-62); in a message-based network, messages are transmitted to all nodes in the network; each node must then determine whether to accept and process a message or ignore the message (Stoneking et al. column 1, lines 24-27) for the purpose of allowing coordinated control of many control nodes within the system (Stoneking et al. column 1, lines 29-31).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the applicants' invention was made to update method of exchange of data described by Weidl et al. such that to update nodes to process only those messages which are configured to process (meet predetermined criteria) and include an acceptance mask to the nodes described by Stoneking et al. in order to allow coordinated control of many control nodes within the system (Stoneking et al. column 1, lines 29-31).

### ***Conclusion***

11. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. The Weigl et al. US Patent No. US 6,842,808 B2,

Stoneking et al. US Patent No. 6,606,670 B1,

Weigl et al. US Patent No. 7,171,579 B2 and

Bohne Jurgen US Patent No. 6,353,615 B1

references are also cited to show related art.

12. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Alex Skripnikov whose telephone number is (571)270-1958. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Thursday 7:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Len Tran can be reached on (571)272-1184. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Alex Skripnikov  
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October 24, 2007

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